

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

(Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.)

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1882.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirtieth (30th) volume on January 1st, 1882.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election November 7th.

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE:

RISDEN T. BENNETT,

of Anson County.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE:

THOMAS RUFFIN,

of Orange Co.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

First District—JAMES E. SHEPHERD.

Second District—FRED. PHILLIPS.

Third District—ALEXANDER A. MEYER.

Fourth District—JAMES C. MCRAE.

Fifth District—JOHN A. GILMER.

Sixth District—WILLIAM M. SHIFF.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic party of Forsyth County are hereby called to meet in Convention at the Court-House, in Winston, on Tuesday, 15th day of August, 1882, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Commons and County Officers. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of Executive Committee.

M. W. NORFLEET, Ch'mn.

The Magistrates of the county met on Monday and elected a new Board of Commissioners: A. E. Conrad, T. T. Best and N. S. Cook. A. I. Butner was re-elected School Superintendent.

After a session of a little more than eight months Congress adjourned on Tuesday last.

The Salisbury Watchman recently completed its 50th year.

The Statesville Landmark entered upon its ninth volume last week.

The Governor of Florida reports that the tendency of agriculturists in that State is toward small farms.

The Salisbury District Conference will meet at Lexington, on the 10th of August and continue through the 13th.

Hon. Robt. B. Vance has been re-nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 8th District.

The President has nominated General U. S. Grant and W. H. with Mexico.

The straight Democratic ticket is elected in Tennessee, and the call for a Convention is overwhelmingly defeated.

The foreign immigrants at New York last week numbered 6,882. Thus far 36,000 more have come than during 1881 for the same period.

E. T. Steele has retired from the High Point Pioneer, and Frank Baldwin is now the editor of that paper. We wish Mr. Baldwin much success.

It is reported that Mr. Scoville has been offered a high price for Guiteau's body, and that he will demand it of Dr. Hicks to whom Guiteau will be.

Congress passed the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto by 121 to 50 in the House and by 41 to 16 in the Senate. See veto message in another column.

The imports of foreign goods are enormous, and the balance of trade is against the United States in spite of the shipment of large quantities of new wheat.

The length of the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn, begun in 1870 and yet unfinished, is 5989 feet, considerably more than a mile. Its width is 85 feet.

Virginia has three candidates for Congressman-at-large in the field: Massey, independent anti-Mahone; Wise, Mahone Redoubter; and Dawson, colored, straight-out Republican.

The most destructive storm for many years swept over Milwaukee, on the 4th inst. The damage to property is estimated at from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. One man was killed by lightning and a child drowned.

The following new money order offices for North Carolina will be established on the 7th of August, viz: Cashiers, Gastonia, Laurel Hill, Murfreesboro, Selma, Smithfield, Snow Hill, Wake Forest College and Wilkesboro.

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion, robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Egypt.—The situation in Egypt is growing more interesting, as all the great European powers do not seem disposed to co-operate with England, the trouble reported to be that they are all jealous of her and suspicious as to her intentions.

—Solid profitable mining appears to be the outlook in Western North Carolina. There are no bonanzas, but it is more like earning a fortune in the good old-fashioned way of steady gain. The same condition of things is said to exist in the mining regions of Georgia.

—The South Carolina State Democratic nominees are as follows: For Governor, Hugh L. Thompson; Lieutenant Governor, John Calhoun Sheppard; Attorney General, Chas. Richardson Miles; Secretary of State, James N. Lipscomb; Comptroller General, William E. Stoney; Treasurer, John P. Richardson.

—We learn that on the 20th of August the new daily paper will make its appearance at Charlotte. Col. Alfred M. Waddell is to be the editor, and Mr. Wolfe, who has experience that way, is to be the publisher. The paper will at once take rank with the best papers published at the South. Col. Waddell is as happy with the pen as in debate, and he will make his mark in the sanctum just as he has done in the halls of Congress and on the hustings.—News-Observer.

DAVIE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Davie County Democratic Convention will meet at the Court-house in Mocksville, on Saturday, August 26th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, Sheriff, S. C. Clerk, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Coroner and Surveyor.

The people of the various townships are requested to meet at their voting precincts on Saturday, 19th for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention.

C. B. BAHNSON,

Chairman Co. Ex. Committee.

—DEMOCRAT'S MAGAZINE for August comes to us well filled with pleasant reading and good illustrations, the oil picture being especially attractive. The serial, "The Admiral's Ward," is well sustained in interest, and the shorter stories are meritorious. An article of interest is "Sandringham Hall," the residence of the Prince of Wales; and another is a biographical sketch of Johann Ludwig Rungeberg. All the ladies will like to read Jenny June's article on "Beauty," and also the "Fashions" and "Household," and "Fancy Work" Departments, which, with "Current Topics," make up an exceedingly readable number of this admirable household magazine.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for September, opens with a charming steel-engraving, from a picture in the last Paris Salon; it is followed by a beautiful double-size colored steel fashion-plate; and this by nearly fifty wood-engravings, including a colored pattern for a "Tidy on Java Canvas." The stories of the number more than maintain the merit of this well known and popular monthly: one, by Mrs. M. Sheffer Peters, "The Chain of Hair," is particularly good; while Mrs. Stephen's "Love in Tangle," grows more and more absorbing. No other lady's book combines so many qualities, and has such sustained merit in every department; it is, emphatically, as the publisher claims, "the cheapest and best."

The price is but two dollars a year, with very great reductions to clubs. Specimens are sent, gratis, to those really wishing to get up clubs. Certainly, everybody ought to take this magazine. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGHT WITH ARABI PASHA.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5, 1882.

Reports having reached the British lines that Arabi's forces were retreating, the British retired in excellent order, which precipitated a battle about 4 o'clock on the evening of the 5th. The enemy was strongly posted in a group of palm trees and in strong defensible houses. Those positions were carried. At this time Lieutenant Vyse, of the Sixtieth, and one soldier were killed. The enemy then took a second position half a mile to the rear, upon the east bank of the canal, among high crops and houses and behind the irregular banks of the canal. From here, also, the enemy was driven with great loss. The engagement lasted until sunset, when as there were no signs of the enemy advancing, the British retired in excellent order. The Egyptian infantry held their ground well. General Allison estimates the enemy's loss at between 200 and 300. One Egyptian officer and fourteen men were taken prisoners.

The Republicans taunt the Democrats because the arrests of pensioners act was passed by a Democratic Congress. That is true and demagogism did it; but it was distinctly stated at the time by Republicans that \$20,000,000 would be the limit of the appropriation. No less than \$100,000,000 have been voted by this Congress for that purpose, and it will take \$2,000,000,000 to complete the job.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Raleigh correspondent of the New York Times frequently indulges in political gossip and manages to give the cream of the political news. Though often accused of being mistaken, yet he is often up to the mark. The correspondent thinks the liberal combination has some prospects of success. Among the former Democratic leaders, Col. Wm. Johnston, Col. C. R. Jones, Charles Price, Gen. T. L. Clingman, Gen. J. M. Leach, Jake Halliburton and Col. Folk, not forgetting Natl. Atkinson. We give below a few paragraphs from the letter, showing how the new allies stand:

"Then there are Charles Price, of Davie, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; ex-Senator Thos. L. Clingman, who has just written a twelve-column address to the people indorsing the liberal movement; William M. Cooke, Emory H. Merriam, and Natl. Atkinson, of Buncombe. Mr. Cooke is a wealthy lawyer, and is Chairman of the Liberal State Committee. Merriam is a brother of ex-Senator A. S. Merriam. Thos. Clatterbaugh, of Beaufort, brother-in-law of Daniel G. Fowle, and Thos. P. Devereaux, a promising young lawyer of Wake, from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the State, are also taking an active interest in the canvass.

The unfortunate personal fight between Dr. Wheeler, ex-collector of the Fifth District, and Mr. G. B. Everett, Collector of said district, which has been taken up by the partisans of each in the several counties of that District, may cost the Liberals and Republicans 2,000 or 3,000 votes, one member of Congress and several members of the Legislature.

Gen. J. M. Leach, ex-member of Congress, and heretofore one of the wheel-horses of the Democrats, is known to be in thorough accord with the Liberals and Republicans on the county government question, prohibition, the tariff and education. The General has a son who holds the position of Deputy Collector under Thos. N. Cooper. He says he is biding his time when he will give the Democrats fits.

The General is used to giving the Democrats fits. He gave them jesse in 1859. But after the war Settle, an old-time Democrat, then as now a Republican, scared him badly when he came within 400 votes of beating Leach for Congress.

Gen. Leach is fully aware of the fact that he is simply a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the Democrats, with no possible hope of promotion at their hands. Should he take this course, and should the Liberals and Republicans elect Dockery as Congressman-at-large, and secure a majority of the Legislature, Gen. Leach would be the most prominent candidate for Senator Ransom's seat.

On the other hand the Democratic press of the State is sanguine of success in carrying the elections this fall, notwithstanding the Liberal movement.

The Robesonian says: Jim Harris spoke at a barbecue where Iredell, Rowan and Catawba counties meet. A Republican who was present and participated formed us that Jim's speech was utterly fruitless of applause; even anti-prohibition, which a year ago would have elicited deafening applause, elicited no more applause or interest than if the speaker had been talking about Arabi Pasha or the tariff. Beyond a doubt, the liberal movement is unpopular in the West, the feeling of approval apparently as strong between them and the old-line Republicans as between the recognized parties.

The Philadelphia Times is confident that scores of thousands of the best Republicans in Pennsylvania will not, under any circumstances, cast another vote to sustain the boss domination that has made forbearance cease to be a virtue.

—There is now pending in the Equity Court of Pennsylvania a controversy between different factions of the sect of Dunkers, the determination of which will be of interest to this branch of the Christian Church throughout the country. Of recent years many innovations upon the old-time customs have crept in among these people, the younger portion of the Church insisting upon education and a paid ministry, the establishment of Sunday schools and the like. They have also insisted that they should be allowed to dress according to the custom of the times and be allowed the use of musical instruments in their homes. At a meeting of the annual conference, held at Lanark, Illinois, in 1880, a resolution was offered condemning these practices, but so far had the progressives advanced that the resolution failed to carry. Meanwhile in many of the congregations of the church there are serious discussions. So bitter has the fight grown that they refuse to worship together. A bill in equity was filed by the progressive party, in which they ask the court to determine that they are those who practice the faith of the church and that they shall be put into uninterrupted possession of the church property. They assert that their actions are in accordance with the rules laid down by the annual meeting, which they claim is the only court of judicature in the Church. The defendants claim that the plain-tiffs have departed from the faith of the fathers. They deny the authority of the annual conference and insist that the Bible is their only guide.

—See E. B. Whitman's advertisement in this paper. Three separate factories are represented, making Plows, Plow Castings, Champion Grain Drills and British Mixture. Mr. Whitman is able to compete with any one in point of quality and reasonable prices. Try him.

The River and Harbor Veto.

The following is the full text of the President's message vetoing the River and Harbor bill:

To the House of Representatives:

Having watched with much interest the progress of House bill No. 6242, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," and having, since it was received, carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my signature, and with my objections to its passage.

Many of the appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare and most beneficial in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered so important that I felt it my duty to direct to them the attention of Congress. In my annual message of December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reclamation of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the Potomac front. In April last, by special message, I recommended an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriating for these and other national objects a law, it is with great reluctance that I withhold it. My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public money as beyond the powers given by the constitution to Congress and the President. I feel the more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the constitution. Appropriations of this nature, to be devoted purely to local objects, tend to an increase in number and in amount. As the citizens of one State find that money—to raise which they are in common with the whole country—are taxed to be expended for local improvements in another State, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such use of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the bill becomes more objectionable, it secures more support. This result is inevitable, and necessarily follows a neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements which I have alluded to, increased year by year, out of proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was \$3,975,000; in 1875, \$6,648,517.50; in 1880, \$9,975,000; and in 1881, \$11,451,900. While the present act there is appropriated \$1,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the Legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill, and while the appropriations are confined to objects indicated, by the grant of power I cannot escape the conclusion that as a part of the law-making power of the government the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from the bill to withhold the appropriation which, in my opinion greatly exceeds in amount the needs of the country for these purposes by annual appropriation bills. The President is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money, while so brief a period that the expenditure cannot be made economically and advantageously.

The extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced among those who are entrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of government. These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained should Congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such objects named in the bill as the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall determine. I am constrained to believe that the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the President by the constitution to recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months, when this whole subject will be open for their consideration.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 1, 1882.

—Gov. Jarvis has taken possession in behalf of the State, of the premises known as Camp Russell, the property of the State, which has been held by the United States ever since 1865. Secretary Lincoln directed the sergeant in charge to withdraw from the premises. The position of the Secretary excites favorable comment, as the State government has been making efforts to regain possession of the property ever since 1877.

—Prepare your land for turnips. Remember they were our main stay in the vegetable line last winter and spring.

STATE NEWS.

—A destructive hailstorm passed through Guilford and Rockingham counties last week, destroying much tobacco.—Kernersville News.

—Professor C. D. Grandy, professor of Natural Philosophy and Engineering in the University of North Carolina, has tendered his resignation, to take effect September 1st.

—The large store of Morgan & Worthing at Carthage, N. C., were completely destroyed by fire on the 3rd inst. The loss is estimated at \$16,000, only partly insured.

—The large tobacco factory of R. P. Richardson, near Reidsville, was last week destroyed by fire. The building contained 100,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and much valuable machinery.

—Judge Mills L. Eure has resigned as Judge of the first district and the Governor has appointed as his successor Mr. Jas. E. Shepherd, of Beaufort, who is the Democratic candidate for Judge in that district.

—The wooden plate factory of Capt. Gray at Newbern, is getting to be an extensive industry. The Journal says two machines have recently been added to the factory and two others are expected soon. He will then be able to turn out about 600,000 plates per week.

—There is a very large amount of dog-tongue, or vanilla leaf, shipped from this section to Northern markets. There is a good demand for it and it brings a fair price. At nearly every station between this city and Goldsboro bunches of dog-tongue can be seen at the depots awaiting shipment.—Wilmington Review.

—The wheat crop is not so good as was expected. The present corn crop looks very promising. The village of Boone in Watauga is perhaps the most elevated village in the United States east of the Mississippi. It is 3,242 feet above tide water, and is 1,000 feet higher than Asheville and the summit of Hibernia.—Lenoir Topics.

—There are nine newspapers published in North Carolina by colored men, viz: Star of Zion, Salisbury; Presbyterian, Wilmington; Enterprise, Goldsboro; Messenger, Charlotte; News, Wilson; Banner, Newbern; Nanner, Raleigh. The two first named are monthlies; the Enterprise is issued semi-monthly, and the others are weekly papers.—Raleigh Banner.

—The Democrats of Wayne held a big mass meeting at Seven Springs on last Saturday. Three thousand people are reported to have been present. Gov. Jarvis was escorted by a body of mounted men. A bell was given at night. The next day he spoke, and the Goldsboro Messenger says it was a fine effort. Capt. Swift Galloway followed in a capital speech. Capt. W. A. Darden, of Greene, also spoke.

—Mr. Cheek, living in Alamance county, who has been running a distillery, had the misfortune one night last week to lose his dwelling, with almost all of his personal property, and his warehouse, containing 180 gallons of whiskey, by fire. One of his children was sick and a kerosene lamp was left burning. About two o'clock at night it exploded, and he had barely time to get his family out before the whole house was enveloped in flames. The distillery warehouse was within ten feet of the dwelling. There was no insurance.

—The mining interest in Stokes is booming, and new developments are being made almost daily. Mr. Gilmore, an intelligent Scotch man, with almost a life-long experience in the business, both in this country and in Scotland, and whose opinion is worth much, says he has cleaned out the Redger's mine three miles north of this place; that the vein is exposed for more than two hundred feet, and that it is the richest iron ore he ever saw, and the supply inexhaustible. Capitalists can now see for themselves. The vein is from 7 feet 4 inches at the north end, to about two feet near the centre, and near nine feet in thickness at the south end. And this is only one of the best veins varying in thickness from 1 to 10 feet within five miles of Danbury.—Reporter.

—About the best yield of oats yet reported in the State, gathered on the farm of Mr. N. J. Sherrill, Sr., near Davidson College. Mr. Sherrill sowed one gallon of Henry's winter oats on one-fourth of an acre of land, and realized a return of eighteen bushels in measure, and twenty-four bushels in weight. The grain was sown on the 1st of September, and the yield was 18 bushels and thirty-one cents, with interest and costs, I have leveled upon the following described property to wit: A certain tract of land of about 2 Acres, in the town of Lewisville, Forsyth County, North Carolina, bounded by lands of D. H. Starbuck, J. C. Shipe and J. C. Shipe and J. C. Shipe.

—H. W. G., in Atlanta Constitution: Mr. Edwin Holt, of Haw River, N. C., is now worth a million, and his family own nine cotton mills, worth a million and a half. Frank Fox is dead, but his brother, who was his partner for many years, and his three sons, under the firm name of F. & H. Fox, are worth nearly a million, and own five cotton and woolen mills at Salem. Mr. Thos. M. Holt started with his present mill at Haw River, which then had 528 spindles. Out of his earnings he has added to it, until it has 1,000 spindles. He has invested in buildings and machinery, and is just now finishing a large addition. He is himself worth much over half a million, every dollar of which was made by cotton manufacture. He said: "I can demonstrate to any man that there is a clear and indisputable advantage of 14 to 2 cents a pound in favor of the South over New England. In this day of competition and of swift transportation this difference must tell at last. We are in the dawn of the greatest industrial development any section ever saw."

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poisons.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

17 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881. For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, dyspepsia, and constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not eat anything on my stomach, in fact, my health had become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband secured BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in a paper, induced me to give it a trial, and now taking the third bottle, I have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time. Mrs. L. G. GARRIS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

—Col. Thos. McMahon's factory is not only appreciated here, but attracts the attention of all who pass through the State. A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution has this to say:

"One of the special industries of which Col. Holt spoke can be seen at Greensboro. On the route of the track as you leave town are three buildings. One is a small wooden shanty. Just beside it is a huge brick building, as large as a cotton factory. On the hill behind these is an elegant residence, with tasteful and luxurious surroundings. These belong to a man who owns a spoke factory. He started a few years ago a poor man. The shanty is the building he began in. The mill-like looking brick structure is his new factory. The house on the hill is his home. He cannot supply the demand for spokes, and ships part of his product to India. He has a safe margin of profit—gets his timber cheap near his doors, has low-priced and reliable labor and is rich and independent.—Bugle.

A Beneficent Action. The miserable looks and feelings of those confined at desks or work tables, are caused by weak Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels. Parker's Ginger Tonic without intoxicating such a beneficent action on these organs and so cleanses the poisonous matters from the system, that rosy cheeks and good health are soon brought back again.—Express.

Don't Waste Money On trating extracts when you can buy a lasting perfume so delightfully fragrant and refreshing as Florence Cologne.

The 44th Congress sat for 254 days, adjourning August 15th, 1876. The 34th Congress sat for 260 days, adjourning August 18, 1856. The 33rd Congress sat for 264 days, adjourning August 7, 1854. The 32nd Congress sat for 275 days, adjourning August 31, 1852. The 31st Congress sat for 302 days, and did not adjourn until September 30, 1850. This is for the long session, or the first session as it is called. If the 47th Congress does what it is expected to do it will be in session for weeks to come.

—Puny, weak, and sickly children, need Brown's Iron Bitters. It will strengthen and invigorate them.

Notice of Sale.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, FORTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, DISTRICT OF N. C., August 2, 1882.

Under and by right of a Warrant of Distraint, issued by the Collector of said District under his hand and official seal, bearing date the 1st day of August, 1882, whereby I am commanded, that of the Goods, Chattels and Real Estate of John L. Shipe, of the County of Forsyth, in said District, I make the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-eight Dollars and Thirty-one Cents, with interest and costs, I have leveled upon the following described property to wit: A certain tract of land of about 2 Acres, in the town of Lewisville, Forsyth County, North Carolina, bounded by lands of D. H. Starbuck, J. C. Shipe and J. C. Shipe and J. C. Shipe.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. TATE,
Salem, N. C., Aug. 2, 1882.—31—m.

F. & H. Fox, Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers, of Haw River, N. C., have used your Iron Bitters. We have used it for years, and we have examined the machinery you own the only one of its kind in the State, and we use it, and would suggest to farmers having such grain to save for their stock, they are the machine a thorough trial, and thereby insure the quality of the grain. We think every neighborhood, if not every farmer, should have at least one of your machines.

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